

fact that President Wayland had been selected by the war department to be one of the Board to visit and examine the institution, we had taken very little interest in his concerns. We had viewed it, as we had lotteries and theatres, to be a most pernicious establishment, a hot bed of sin, calculated to demoralize and fit young men to be man-slayers and suicides. We have seen nothing yet to change our views.

We designed not to object to the academy, "because it had no chaplain." No, no. The more religious sanctity you throw around this, or any other gate-way to hell, the more souls you lure to ruin. A theatre would be none the less objectionable for having a chaplain—nor would it be any the less dangerous and destructive, for being visited and commended to public patronage by President Wayland.

The editor of the Spectator says he "feels bound to defend that most excellent and most useful of our public institutions, [the military academy] from all unjust attacks." &c. All the defence we have yet seen is highly worthy of the cause he espouses—nothing but violence and malignant abuse. The Telegraph is open for him, one column a week, indefinitely, if he will use decent language—or for President Wayland, from whom we ask no guaranty on the score of decency, to defend that most excellent and most useful institution.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TEXAS.—We have neither time nor strength at present to write as much as we could wish on the subject of Texas, but we are encouraged to see a stand taken against its admission by a number of the papers with which we exchange.

The following is from the last Emancipator.—*Friend of Man.*

TEXAS.—The public mind seems to be rousing itself at last, on the subject of Texas. The press is beginning to speak out, with some degree of boldness, but in fact nothing like the importunity, earnestness, and desperate determination, which the case requires. TEXAS MUST BE KEPT OUT, OR OUR NATION WILL BE DESTROYED. Why does not the press speak out? why do not our fellow citizens, everywhere, call public meetings of counties, towns, and neighborhoods, and take measures for circulating measures forthwith, so that every man and every woman in the free states shall have the opportunity of signing the memorials to Congress, and to the State Legislatures. And all this should be done **IMMEDIATELY.**

Already we hear of some meetings, which show what might be done everywhere. The citizens of Dorchester, Mass., have held a meeting, and issued a call for a convention from all the towns in the 12th Congressional district, in order to give their venerable representative (Mr. Adams) the full strength of his constituency, to sustain his noble career. Measures are in progress in the 9th district (Mr. Hastings) for a similar meeting.—Mr. Stanton has gone to Salem, Mass., to rouse that ancient town against the extension of slavery at the expense of the dissolution of the Union. A meeting is called for to-day (18th) at Primes' Bridge, for the election of Westchester County, New York, to take measures to keep this "valley of racials" out of the Union. In many places, the lead is taken by citizens, who are not abolitionists by profession.—On some accounts it seems desirable that it should be done so. Or, at any rate, that the business should be so taken in hand, as not to assume a partisan aspect, in any relation. But "if others will not do it, we must do it ourselves," and abolitionists must not allow the time for action to pass by, by their waiting for others. The "waiting heresy" is a moth to everything good.

TEXAS!—THE NEXT SESSION!! First of September!!—The Petitioners!! There is no time to be lost.—The Legislature of Mississippi are out in an elaborate report in favor of the speedy annexation of Texas. Gen. Duff Green has also raised the standard, and declared that the effort will be made **THE NEXT SESSION.** They both urge the annexation as a means of strengthening the slave system, and the South; in opposition to the "fanaticism" of the North.—*Friend of Man.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LIVERPOOL, July 8, 1837.

The disasters will not terminate till a circulating medium is established, that does not profess on its face to be convertible into gold at the pleasure of its holders, when in fact it is not so. A suspension of specie payment by the Bank of England, the first step towards that result, may be expected shortly after the meeting of the new Parliament, it is not before.—Nothing but this can save the manufacturers of almost all kinds, from utter destruction. Such are the sentiments, I think, of the best informed and most intelligent men in this country.

The disasters in America, heavy as they may be, are slight in comparison with the coming ruin of English trade and manufactures. I send you a pamphlet, which is thought by men high in office and rank, to develop the causes of the present evils, which it plainly predicted so long ago as December, when it was published.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

G. SULLIVAN.

PITTSBURGH.—According to Harris's new Directory, the city of Pittsburg and its environs, comprising a circle of five miles, containing over 45,000 inhabitants. The annual amount of its manufactures and trade are thus estimated: Manufactures, \$14,505,350; Mercantile business, \$13,000,000; Commission business, \$5,875,000; Coal trade, \$502,000.—Total, \$34,132,350.

The Concord Patriot says:—In New Hampshire, the prospect is fair for an unusually abundant crop of rye, wheat, corn, potatoes, &c.

From the New England Spectator.
Emancipation and Peace.—Mr. Adams's Oration.

The double argument of the discourse Mr. Adams states to be—

"The principle of perpetual union, inculcated by the declaration of independence, and the inseparable connection of the doctrines promulgated by that paper, with the progress and final consummation of the ancient prophecies and gospel promises of the Christian faith."

Mr. A. thus speaks on the subject of **UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION:**

"Were I now, as I shortly must be, cold in my grave, and could the sepulchre unbar its gates, and open to me a passage to this desk, devoted to the worship of Almighty God, I would repeat the question with which this discourse was introduced:—Why are you assembled in this place?—and one of you would answer me for all.—Because the declaration of independence, with the voice of an angel from heaven, 'put to his mouth the sounding alchemy,' and proclaimed **universal emancipation** upon earth! It is not the separation of your forefathers from their kindred race beyond the Atlantic tide. It is not the union of thirteen British colonies into one people and the entrance of that people upon the theatre, where kingdoms, and empires, and nations are the persons of the drama. It is not that this is the birth-day of the North American union, the last and noblest offspring of time. It is that the first words uttered by the genius of our country, in announcing his existence to the world of mankind, was, **FREEDOM TO THE SLAVE! LIBERTY TO THE CAPTIVE! REDEMPTION! REDEMPTION FOREVER TO THE RACE OF MAN, FROM THE YOKE OF OPPRESSION!** It is not the work of a day, it is not the labor of an age; it is not the consummation of a century, that we are assembled to commemorate. It is the emancipation of our race. It is the emancipation of man from the thralldom of man."

"What are the 'good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people?' The prophet had told you six hundred years before, **'LIBERTY TO THE CAPTIVE,'**—the opening of the prison to them that are bound."

We are highly gratified to find the following doctrines on the subject of

PEACE.—"Fellow citizens! fellow Christians! fellow men! Am I speaking to believers in the gospel of peace? To others, I am aware that the capacities of man for self or social improvement are subjects of distrust, or of derision. The sincere believer receives the rapturous promises of the future improvement of his kind, with humble hope and cheering confidence of their final fulfillment. He receives them too, with the admonition of God to his conscience, to contribute himself, by all the aspirations of his heart, and all the faculties of his soul, to their accomplishment. Tell not him of impossibilities, when human improvement is the theme. Nothing can be impossible, which may be effected by human will.—See what has been effected! An attentive reader of the history of mankind, whether in the words of inspiration, or in the records of antiquity, or in the memory of his own experience, must perceive that the gradual improvement of his own condition upon earth is the inexhaustible mark of distinction between the animal man, and every other animated being, with the innumerable multitudes of which every element of this sublunary globe is peopled. And yet, from the earliest records of time, this animal is the only one in the visible creation, who preys upon his kind. The savage man destroys and devours his captive foe. The partially civilized man spares his life, but makes him his slave. In the progress of civilization, both the life and liberty of the enemy vanquished or disarmed are spared; ransoms for prisoners are given and received.—Progressing still in the paths to perpetual peace, exchanges are established, and restore the prisoner of war to his country and to the enjoyment of all his rights of property and of person. A custom first introduced by mutual special convention, grows into a settled rule of the laws of nations, that persons occupied exclusively upon the arts of peace, shall with their property remain wholly unmolested in the conflicts of nations by arms."

We ourselves have been bound by solemn engagements with one of the most warlike nations of Europe, to observe this rule, even in the utmost extremes of war; and in one of the most mercurial periods of modern times, I have seen, towards the close of the last century, three members of the Society of Friends, with Barclay's Apology and Penn's Maxims in their hands, pass peaceful travellers through the embattled hosts of France and Britain, unharmed, and unmolested, as the three children of Israel in the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar."

"War, then by the common consent and men of civilized man, has not only been divested of its most atrocious cruelties, but for multitudes, growing multitudes of individuals, has already been abolished. Why should it not be abolished for all? Let it be impressed upon the heart of every one of you, impress it upon the minds of your children, that this **TOTAL ABOLITION OF WAR UPON EARTH**, is an improvement in the condition of man, entirely dependent on his own will. He cannot repeal or change the laws of physical nature—he cannot redeem himself from the ills that flesh is heir to; but the ills of war and slavery are all of his own creation,—he has but to will, and he effects the cessation of them altogether."

Mr. Adams then enters fully into an exposition of the prophecy of Isaiah respecting our Savior as recorded in the 4th chapter of Luke, and concludes,—

"Such are the doctrines promulgated by Jesus and his apostles,—lessons of peace, of benevolence, of meekness, of brotherly love, of charity,—all utterly incompatible with the ferocious spirit of slavery. Such is the total extirpation of the licentious and romantic religion of the heathen world. Such is the incontrovertible decline and approaching dissolution of the sensual and sanguinary religion of Mahomet. Such is the general substitution of the Christian faith for the Jewish dispensation of the Levitical law. Such is the modern system of the European law of nations, founded upon the laws of nature, which is gradually reducing the intercourse between sovereign states to an authoritative code of international law. Such is the wider and wider expansion of public opinion, already commensurate with the faith of Christendom; holding emperors, and kings, and pontiffs, and republics, responsible before its tribunals, and recalling them from all injustice and all oppression, to the standard maxims of Christian benevolence and mercy."

From Zion's Watchman.

A METHODIST SLAVEHOLDER IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mr. Editor,—I suppose, not one in a thousand of your readers, can be aware as to the extent to which slavery prevails even in the so called free state of New-York.

Within the last four weeks, I have seen not less than eleven different persons who have recently been brought from the South, and who are now held as slaves by their masters in this state; as you know the laws of this state allow any slaveholder to do this, nine months at a time; so that when the slave has been here nine months, the master has only to take him out of the state, and then return with him immediately, and have him registered again, and so he may hold on to the slave, as long as he lives! Some of the slaves whom I have recently seen are employed by their masters, some are loaned, and others hired out; and each of the holders of these slaves whom I have seen are professors of religion!! One of these professors is Mr. DAVID STANFORD, of Brooklyn; he is a member. I am told, of the Methodist Episcopal Church!

DAVID RUGGLES.
New-York, Aug. 7, 1837.

The following from the Friday, (Hancock Co., Ohio) Courier, of August 3d, is certainly the most remarkable phenomenon we remember ever having heard of. The country for miles round, presents nearly a dead level.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.—On Saturday the 29th ult. Mr. Richard Wade, Jr. was engaged in digging a well on his premises, about 4 miles south of Findlay; after having dug down something like 18 feet, the appearance of water was evident. Mr. Wade being anxious to obtain water, seized a croaker, which was standing near, and made several strokes near the centre of the well whereupon the water gushed forth in vivid torrents. Had not Mr. Wade been extremely active in attempting to escape, he would have perished almost instantly.

At the time of the water gushing forth, a continued roaring ensued similar to a loud clap of thunder, which shook the earth violently for several hours. By an application of a firebrand to the water, it took fire and burnt like alcohol; the blaze struck five feet above the surface of the well, and at the same time burning the punctures that lay on the top of the well. The water still continues to boil.

REPREHENSIBLE.—The practice of procuring beautiful females to attend stores, for the purpose of attracting custom, is getting very prevalent in this city.—It should be scouted by every high-minded father, virtuous wife and daughter.—*N. Y. Times.*

We go with you, Mr. Times—only at the other end of the stick. In our view of the case, it is right and desirable that young women be employed to attend behind counters—whether beautiful or not is a matter of taste—instead of great hulking young fellows, who would be much more in place hoeing and digging, on their fathers' farms. A young man ought to be ashamed of being seen behind the counter of a retail dry-goods shop, except as owner; all the hired assistants, even to the book-keeper, should be women.—*N. Y. Spec.*

THE LARGEST OATS.—The Carroltonian of this morning mentions that a stalk of Oats was taken from the farm of Mr. Orendorff, of that country, which measured 7 feet 3 inches in height, and produced 283 perfect grains. On a field of Mr. Jacob Poudier, Jr. five stalks were produced from one grain, averaging 6 feet 14 inches in height, and yielding in the aggregate 770 grains.—*Bos. Press.*

TO FARMERS.—Messrs. Thomas & Son, auctioneers, of Philadelphia, will hold an important sale on the 12th of September, of thirty short-horned cattle, which have just arrived from England. Col. Powell, whose agricultural enterprise is well known, has lately introduced Mr. Whitacar, one of the most extensive farmers of England, to send these cattle hither, under the assurance that being the best specimens of modern improved breeds, they would readily find purchasers.—*N. Y. Spec.*

VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.—We have in our possession nine ears of corn in a single husk, which grew on a stalk bearing two others of nine ears each. It was raised by Mr. Scattergood, Trenton, N. J., and is in the possession of a gardener, who, owing to the prosperity of the times, and an accident which befel him, cannot find work which he is able to do; and therefore, some liberal collector of curiosities can do the poor fellow service by calling at this office, obtaining the mystic name for his cabinet, and leaving a trifle for the gardener.—*National Gazette.*

THE LARGEST SNAKE YET.—As Mr. Eliakim Thomas was returning on Saturday week, from an excursion on the Catskill Mountain, he heard a great rustling among the leaves near by, and presently the startling sound of the rattles, apparently of an enormous snake. He stood momentarily upon his guard; and it was well he did so, for on looking about him, he presently discovered the appalling sight of a rattlesnake, with his head at least four feet from the ground, his body coil above coil, his eyes flashing fire, his skin every minute changing color, and his long fangs displayed, as in the very act of springing upon his intended victim. Such a sight would have struck terror into the soul of almost any other man, except Mr. Thomas, who is an old hunter, and had seen rattlesnakes before—and as this animal always gives timely warning before it strikes, so Mr. Thomas did not, in the present instance, for a moment lose his presence of mind.

But not to trust himself too near his honorable but dangerous enemy, he kept at a prudent distance; and elevating his rifle, which, fortunately he had with him, he let fly a charge into the mouth of the snake, which passing through his brain out at the back of his head, killed him dead on the spot. Then taking a hooked stick, which he had prepared for the purpose, he fastened it in the very orifice he had just made in Mr. Snake's skull, and thus conveniently, but not without a good deal of hard toil, dragged him to the village of Catskill. There procuring a two foot rule of a carpenter, he proceeded to the measurement of his slain adversary; and found his dimensions to be as follows: Length, 11 feet 9 inches, circumference in the largest part, 12 inches; ditto, round the head, 6 1/2 inches; ditto, round the first rattle, 3 inches; ditto, round the last, 2 inches; length of the whole series of rattles, 3 feet 8 inches; number of rattles, 83; length of the two poisonous fangs, 2 1/2 inches. His weight was found to be within one ounce of 27 pounds. And on trying out his oil, after being duly divested of his skin, there was found to be nearly five quarts. The skin has been stuffed. This immense snake is believed to have been the largest of his species of which we have any record.—*Catskill Obs.*

VERMONT AGAINST THE WORLD.—Our readers are probably aware of the late invention by Mr. Davenport of this State, of the *Electro Magnetic Power*, which, it is confidently believed, will supersede the use of steam or water power.

We had the pleasure on Thursday last, of examining a new invention or rather improvement in Locomotive Engine wheels, by our worthy and persevering fellow citizen, Mr. Elisha Town, which bids fair to hold a rivalry with that of Mr. Davenport. By this improvement, planes with an inclination of from 500 to 1000 feet to the mile are overcome by locomotives with equal ease and facility, and on the most simple plan. The nature of this invention consists in attaching a wheel of proper dimensions, with a groove in its rim, similar to the wheels used to propel machinery by round bands, to the inside of such of the wheels of the Locomotive that run on the rails on the level road, as the power of the engine is applied to, in propelling the engine car. At the commencement of the inclined plain, the ordinary rail stops, and another of the same shape starts, but laid within the other, to correspond with the grooved wheels; and as the grooved wheels come on to this, they raise the other wheels from the ordinary rail, and the groove by embracing both sides of the rail, produces sufficient friction to enable the Locomotive to propel itself and a train of cars up the inclined plane. Mr. Town has taken out a patent for his invention, and a course of operations will immediately be undertaken to test the principle upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the subject. We witnessed an experiment with a model, and so far as we are able to judge, the operation of the invention will be successful and complete.—*Vt. Watchman.*

HAYTI.—We have received a proclamation of President Boyer of Hayti, issued on the 20th of July, in consequence of the embarrassments under which the people of that country are laboring, from the depressed state of commerce and credit, and the scarcity and dearth of the means of subsistence. This is attributed partly to the financial difficulties in foreign countries, particularly in the United States, and partly to drought, which has affected the different parts of the Republic and cut off its principal resources. He exhorts the Haytians to apply themselves by their industry, and a prudent economy, to ensuring the means of subsistence for themselves and their families—to rely upon their own resources, without depending for the supply of their wants upon foreign commerce, which may be again struck with the same disasters which paralyze it at present, and its relations may be suddenly interrupted by unexpected wants. He exhorts them particularly to apply themselves to the cultivation of the earth, and to raising of those nutritious roots which are safe against the fury of hurricanes, long continued drought or an excess of rain. He calls upon the public functionaries to watch over the execution of the laws, to exhibit in their example a zeal in the cultivation of the earth, to repress idleness, and to see that the rights and property of their fellow citizens are every where protected.—*Bos. Dai. Adv.*

ENOUGH TO CORRUPT ANY CITY.—New-York has no less than eight TREASURERS; sinks of iniquity sufficient to ruin from eight to ten thousand young men, annually, besides the disgrace which it casts upon some families, the degradation that it brings upon others, and their generally deteriorating character upon all.—*Ms. Wesleyan Journal.*

From the New-York Evangelist.
PREJUDICE.—Mr. Editor.—The following is from the London Christian Advocate of July 3d, and I blush for my country to see her held up, **THE LAND OF PREJUDICE AND OPPRESSION.** Their taunts are just, and the cry from the victims of our prejudice at home and abroad is LOUDER and LOUDER for us to bestir ourselves, and rid our nation of this moth which is eating up our liberty and name.

E. A.
We trust that our countrymen will at length shame the white Americans out of their absurd and unchristian prejudice against their fellow men, simply on account of the darker hue of their integuments. Dr. Smith, the medical gentleman of color, who, after having spent five years in Glasgow, pursuing the study of medicine, and having graduated in that University, nevertheless, because of his color, was refused a passage in an American ship, from the Broomielaw, has been entertained by the citizens of Glasgow at a public dinner. We join the *Scottish Pilot*, in applauding this well-merited re-buke; but we differ from our respected contemporary when he calls upon "Englishmen to enforce the policy of American exclusiveness, and banish from their hospitalities the aristocrats of the skin." This would but strengthen their unhappy prejudices, besides being objectionable as a measure of retaliation. We had better trust to the silent but sure influence of good example, embracing every fit opportunity of deprecating such odious distinctions.

SLAVE TRADE.—We have been informed that Pedro Blanco, alone, has exported from the Gallenas 1800 slaves, during the last six months! and that he has recently received advice from the Havana of the safe arrival of one of his brigs, the cargo of which sold for \$250,000!!! There are two factories in the Gallenas, and are supposed to be about equal in exports. This gives then an export of 3,600 slaves in six months, or 7,200 in twelve, and that from a point at which, it has generally been supposed, the trade was nearly extinct!! Enormous number!!! equal, if not exceeding, the whole number of emigrants sent out by the American Colonization Society, since the commencement of their operations.—Where are the friends of humanity? Can they continue to slumber over such accumulated human sufferings, or at most only hold out the nerveless, trembling hand of irresolution and indifference? Is it to be recorded for the contempt of future ages, that amid all the boasted liberality, philanthropy, and religion of the nineteenth century, that ONE MAN managed more victims, than a whole nation liberated? Tell it not in Gath; let it forever remain an unrevealed secret, that while the press groans and the world teems, with tones on philanthropy and love; while millions are kneeling at the shrine of liberty and vowing eternal fidelity to the goddess, one-fourth of the earth is smoking with the blood of the oppressed, and groaning under the scourge of oppression, cruelty and outrage.—*Liberia Herald for March.*

[How much longer shall we be told that the Colonization Society is breaking up the slave trade?—Ed. TEL.]

The Newburgh Herald says that a noted character connected with a house of ill fame in New-York, is going about the State "seeking whom she may devour." Her nefarious plans were thwarted, a few days since, by the timely intervention of a gentleman who had ascertained her character. She pretends to keep a millinery establishment in New-York, and offers to pay liberal wages for girls who wish to learn the trade. That is, such as she selects.—*N. Y. Observer.*

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The commissioners for locating a site for the New York State Lunatic Asylum, have purchased a farm in Utica consisting of 125 acres, at an expense to the State of \$10,000, which sum has been paid from the treasury. The location is believed to be a very favorable one, and as the same farm sold one year ago for \$100,000, there is very little doubt that the locating commissioners have made a good bargain for the state.—*Traveller.*

THE QUADRUPE ALLIANCE.—It is not a little remarkable, that among the parties to the quadruple alliance there should be no less than three female sovereigns, neither of whom much exceeds the mature age of eighteen—namely, the Queens of England, Spain, and Portugal. The fact is unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. Verily the King of the French will have enough to do, to keep his young allies in order.

The Journal of Commerce, on the authority of a gentleman who recently travelled 600 miles in Ohio, states the wheat and potato crop in that state as immense, and the intelligence from Kentucky, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, was equally favorable.—*Bos. Press.*

The passengers in the cars along the new Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road, were delighted with the unusually abundant promise of the crops both in Delaware and Maryland.—*N. Y. Times.*

PROVISIONS.—The Buffalo Advertiser says that the crops are coming in so bountifully in the western part of the state, that prices are beginning to fall rapidly. Potatoes are down to 25 cents per bushel, and it is expected, will soon be as low as 12 cents. Butter is from 12 to 15 cents, and cheese from 4 to 6 cents.

Annual Commencement at Brown University, Providence, R. I., on the 6th of September.

Matters are waxing warmer and warmer, in the Canadas, touching the conduct of the mother country towards these colonies.

FREEDOM OF MIND.—I call that mind free which is not imprisoned in itself or in a sect, which recognizes in all human beings the image of God and the rights of his children, which delights in virtue and sympathizes with sufferings whenever they are seen, which conquers pride and sloth, and offers itself up a willing victim to the cause of mankind.

I call that mind free which is not passively formed by outward circumstances, which is not the creature of accidental impulse, but which bends events to its own improvement—acts upon an inward spring, from immutable principles which it has deliberately espoused.

I call that mind free which protects itself against the usurpation of society, which does not cower to human opinions, which feels itself accountable to a higher law than that of fashion, which respects itself too much to be the slave of the many or the few.—*Channing.*

To prevent the croup, or "rattles."—When the symptoms appear, feed the child with a mixture of equal quantities of honey and castor oil. No matter if it cause vomiting—all the better.

The yellow fever is raging at Demerara. Hundreds have fallen victims.

The public authorities of New-Orleans are taking measures to prevent the landing of Meunier, the convict banished to that city, by the French government, for the crime of conspiracy against the life of the King.

The New-York papers continue to speak in high terms of Davenport's discoveries in Electro-Magnetism, as applied to producing rotary motion.

| WEEKLY RECEIPTS. | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------------|-----|
| Abraham Foot | \$300 | J. H. Miller | 150 |
| L. Smith | 75 | D. Griswold | 250 |
| Bent Carpenter | 200 | L. Griswold | 150 |
| Nathan Flint | 225 | M. D. Miller | 100 |
| G. M. Jennings | 94 | Myron Merriam | 200 |
| Stephen Bush | 200 | D. M. Crane | 200 |
| I. Higgins | 100 | C. Barrett | 300 |
| J. Field | 150 | | |

DIED.
In this village, 24th inst., suddenly, JOHN JACKSON, 62.
In this town, 22d inst., ELIZABETH BIGELOW, 95.—Printers in Mass. & N. Y. are requested &c. At Bellows Falls, on Sunday last, Cady Parks, 63.
In Landgrove, on the 8th of August, inst., Asa Utley, in the 87th year of his age, one of the first settlers in the town.

NOTICES.

ONION RIVER ASSOCIATION.—The next session of the Onion River Baptist Association will be held at the Baptist Meeting-house in Hinesburg, the first Thursday of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

AARON ANGIER, Clerk.

Waterbury, Aug. 4th, 1837.

N. B. Delagates and visiting brethren will call on brother Ide, near the meeting-house, for information respecting places for entertainment.

Altered by request of the Burlington and Hinesburg churches.

The Onion River Baptist Ministerial Conference will meet at Hinesburg, on the first Tuesday in Sept. next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the house of brother Ide.

What is meant by the term "barren?" Isa. liv: 1.

What is meant by the term "porter?" John x: 5.

Exposition: Acts xiv: 5. A. Angier.

Essay: What scripture evidence is there that baptism is a necessary prerequisite to communion? Bro. Guilford.

Exposition: Prov. xxvi: 4, 5. Bro. Flint.

John i: 9. Bro. Russell.

Luke xvi: 9. N. Huntley.

Brother Guilford to preach Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, P. M.

A. ANGIER, Clerk.

Waterbury, August 4th, 1837.

BLACK RIVER MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—The first meeting of the Conference will be held at Chester, on the first Tuesday in September, at one o'clock P. M. At that meeting, essays and expositions will be presented, and discussions held on subjects of vital importance to the cause of Christ.

All Baptist ministers in the vicinity, are affectionately invited to attend, and unite with the Conference.

In behalf of the Conference,
E. HURCHMAN, Clerk.

Windsor, Vt. Aug. 7, 1837.

NOTICE.

I give to my son Silas J. Dow, his time until 21 years of age, with liberty to transact business for himself. I shall neither claim any of his wages or earnings, nor shall I pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JAMES DOW, Jr.

Leicester, August 21, 1837. 49:3v.

FIRE! FIRE!

THE members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified, that the following assessments have been made by the Directors, on all rates in force, on the following days, to wit:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|----------------|
| Nov. 19, 1836, | 12 | of 1 per cent. |
| Dec. 8, " " | " " | " " |
| Jan'y 13, 1837, | " " | " " |
| March 11, " " | " " | " " |
| March 26, " " | " " | " " |
| May 10, " " | " " | " " |

Making 3 per cent assessment for the year; which is to be cast on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any endorsement, and the same to be paid to the Treasurer at his office in Montpelier, on or before the 18th day of October, 1837. An opportunity will be presented to forward assessments by the members of the Legislature, and those who neglect to forward the amount when due, are referred to the 18th Sec. of the Act attached to each policy for the consequences.

By order of the Directors,
HOMER W. HEATON, Treasurer.

Montpelier, Aug. 10, 1837.

THE printers of each weekly newspaper in this State are requested to publish the above notice, 3 weeks successively, and forward their bills by the members of the legislature for payment.